

Abstract

A method for making an injection valve for an internal combustion engine operationally ready, for instance a common rail injector, which on being put into operation is initially at least partly filled with air and to which a liquid medium is supplied via a typical connection for supplying fuel, is characterized in that an inner chamber of the injection valve is brought to a pressure that is reduced compared to normal operation, such that existing air bubbles increase in volume compared to the volume in normal operation; and that the medium contained in the aforementioned inner chamber is flushed out, at a reduced pressure that remains at least approximately constant, selectively with multiple repetitions of the operation. The operational readiness of the injector, despite air in the gas phase that is initially contained inside it in the liquid medium, can be brought about rapidly as a result. A corresponding apparatus is also disclosed.

(Fig. 1)